

《As long as you love me》

As long as you love me, we could be starving,

We could be homeless, we could be broke

As long as you love me.

i'll be your platinum (铂金), i'll be your silver (银), i'll be your gold (金)

也许饥寒交迫，也许无家可归，也许伤痕累累，但只要你爱我，我将会给你我的全部，也将会努力成为你的骄傲。

课程代码: 00015

2018年04考期 自考英语二 精讲三

讲师: 周扬

Aegean Sea





Kate 周扬 (小K)

英语教育专业
任教4年
教科时长700小时

文学学士学位
获得证书：
高级教师资格证
英语专业四级证书 (TEM-4)
英语专业八级证书 (TEM-8)

你们的心其实我都懂，
用最接地气的方法讲最抽象的语法！



英语（二）介绍

英语（二）是高等教育自学考试各专业（英语专业除外）本科阶段的公共基础课。

大纲要求：系统的英语语法知识和一定的词汇量（3500）



课程安排

精讲课：8节

1月15日精讲一

1月17日精讲二

1月19日精讲三

1月21日精讲四

1月22日精讲五

1月24日精讲六

1月26日精讲七

1月28日精讲七

19:00~21:30

串讲课：3节

待定

模考：1次

1月29日——1月31日 模考

9:00~9:01



模拟考只有48小时权限
且做且珍惜.....

考试题型及分值

类型	题型	分值	总计	考点
选择题	阅读判断	10×1'	10'	快速阅读
	阅读选择	5×2'	10'	深度阅读
	概括段落大意 和补全句子	10×1'	10'	概括段落大意 提取关键信息
	填句补文	5×2'	10'	文章结构，段落连贯性
	填词补文	10×1.5'	15'	单词认知，词性判断
非选择题	完形补文	10×1.5'	15'	单词认知，词性转换
	短文写作	1×30'	30'	100词左右
合计			100'	

准考证号

Fig. 2

课程名称

- ### 注意事项

(B) 考生诚信考试承诺

的区域内，签上本人的姓名。

我已阅读考试有关规定，愿意在考试中自觉遵守，如有违反将接受处理。

簽名:

(B) 选择题答题区

1	A	B	C	D	E	6	A	B	C	D	E	11	A	B	C	D	E	16	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	7	A	B	C	D	E	12	A	B	C	D	E	17	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	8	A	B	C	D	E	13	A	B	C	D	E	18	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	9	A	B	C	D	E	14	A	B	C	D	E	19	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	10	A	B	C	D	E	15	A	B	C	D	E	20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E
41	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E
61	A	B	C	D	E	66	A	B	C	D	E	71	A	B	C	D	E	76	A	B	C	D	E
62	A	B	C	D	E	67	A	B	C	D	E	72	A	B	C	D	E	77	A	B	C	D	E
63	A	B	C	D	E	68	A	B	C	D	E	73	A	B	C	D	E	78	A	B	C	D	E
64	A	B	C	D	E	69	A	B	C	D	E	74	A	B	C	D	E	79	A	B	C	D	E
65	A	B	C	D	E	70	A	B	C	D	E	75	A	B	C	D	E	80	A	B	C	D	E
81	A	B	C	D	E	86	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E
82	A	B	C	D	E	87	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E
83	A	B	C	D	E	88	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E
84	A	B	C	D	E	89	A	B	C	D	E	94	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E
85	A	B	C	D	E	90	A	B	C	D	E	95	A	B	C								

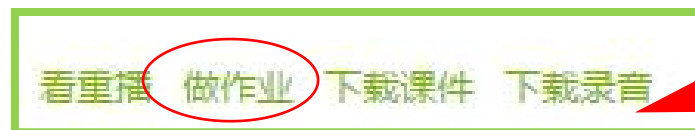
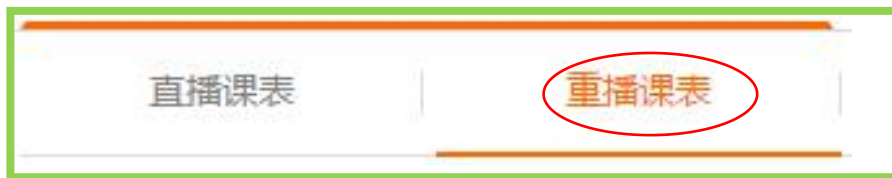
(B) 非选择题答题区

题号 注意：必须用黑色字迹的签字笔在答题区域内按题号顺序作答，并在题号栏注明大题号和小题号。

(B) 非选择题答题区 (接背面)

题号 注意：必须用黑色字迹的签字笔在答题区域内按题号顺序作答。并在题号栏注明大题号和小题号

空白区域不能作答



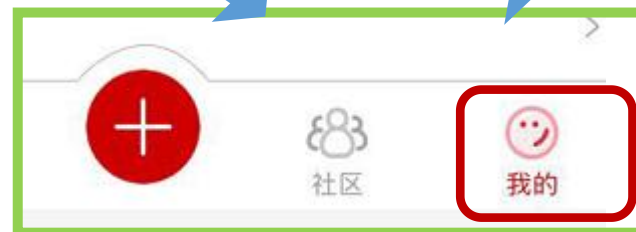
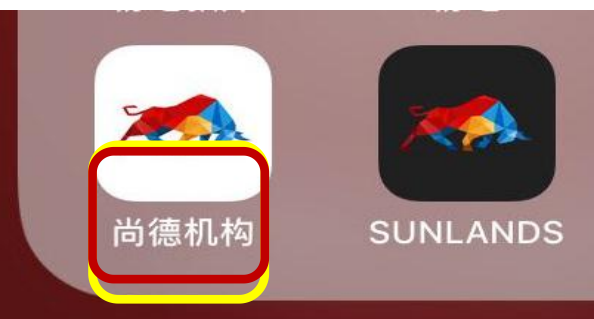
电脑端：google浏览器 / 360浏览器

网址：www.sunlands.com

【课件——作业——随堂考全知道】

手机端：尚德APP

课件——作业——随堂考全知道



学习是
一种信仰

SUNLAND

《毛泽东思想和中国特色社会主义理论体系概论》

—— 1月29日 模拟考 ——

扔掉电脑，尚德机构
APP带你随时随地轻松
考试！

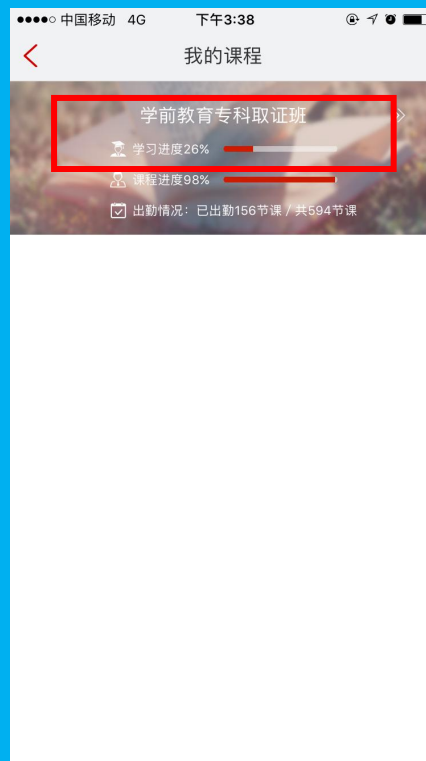


☎ **总分 / 时长** : 100分 / 150分钟

☎ **做题形式** : 手机APP (注意只可用手机APP做模考试题哦)

☎ **做题步骤** : 如下图所示

打开尚德机构APP—找到我的课程—点击班型—找到模考—开始做题



老师本节课给大家上传的所有资料都要在课件下载里面下载哦~~

电脑：

看重播 做作业 **下载课件** 下载录音

手机：



课程时间安排

课程类型	课次	上课时间	
精讲课	8	(教师18:30开始课前主播) 19:00—21:30	具体日期请看日历
串讲课	3	待定	待定
模考	1	1月29日早9:00开始	1月29——1月31日

◀ 2018年1月 ▶

日	一	二	三	四	五	六
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10



我的地盘

单词记忆

分类+计划

语法复习

重点+考点

题型解析

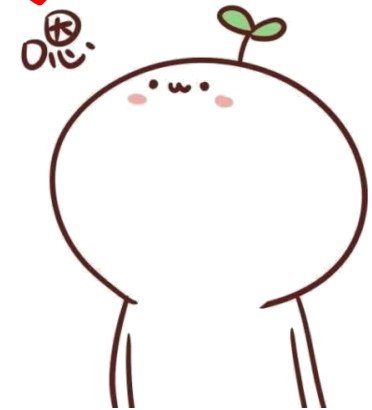
按题型



我的学生们，你们该做什么呢？

1. 你要是一个相信自己的人。
2. 你要是一个勤奋的人。
3. 如果你不自信还有点小懒惰，
那.....你就要做一个听话的人。

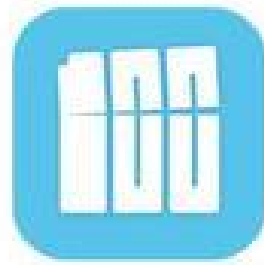
背单词——随堂考——作业——模拟考



联想记忆+谐音法



墨墨



英语考试大杀器

百词斩



扇贝



PART ONE- WORDS



常见职业

1. 老师 teacher
2. 医生 doctor
3. 护士 nurse
4. 厨师 cook
5. 警察 policeman/policewoman
6. 售货员 salesclerk
7. 歌手 singer
8. 图书馆工作人员 librarian
9. 司机 driver

1. 清洁工 cleaner
2. 白领 white-collar
3. 总统 President
4. 店长 manager
5. 农民 farmer
6. 工人 worker
7. 工程师 engineers
8. 律师 lawyer
9. 记者 journal



28. care [keə] n. 照料

They also teach runners to set practical **goals** and **take care of** their bodies.

他们还教跑步者设定具体的目标，照顾好自己的身体。

29. dormitory ['dɔ:mətri] n. 宿舍

When you live in a dormitory, you can enjoy a wide range of campus **services**, which are not **available** to those who live off campus.

当你住在宿舍时，你可以享受到很多的宿舍服务，这些服务是不提供给那些不住宿舍的人的。

30. farming ['fɑ:mɪŋ] n. 农业

Experts say indoor farming solves many problems.

专家说室内农业解决了很多问题。



31.humor ['hju:mə]

n. 幽默，诙谐

There are a couple of things to know about the use of **humor** in a speech.

以下几点是有关在演讲中诙谐的使用，这些是你需要知道的。

32.mean [mi:n]

vt. 意味

This means you need to make peace with the things and people around you.

这意味着你需要和你周围的人和事和平共处。

33.mood [mu:d]

n. 情绪

The first song will **lift** your mood a little.

第一首歌会让让你情绪好一些。



34.move [mu:v] vi. 移动；搬家 vt. 感动

You then need to **analyze** what has happened, alter your direction and move on.

然后你需要分析发生了什么，改变方向，继续前行。

I had decided I wanted better friends when my parents said that we were gong to move again!

当我的父母说我们又要搬家的时候，我已经决定要交更好的朋友了。

Sometimes in **poetry** a certain phrase can bring tears to the eyes and move us **deeply**. (完形补文)

有时候诗里的某些措辞能让我们热泪盈眶，深深地感动我们。

35.password ['pɑ:swɜ:d] n. 密码；口令

Some just create one password and use it everywhere.

有些人就编一个密码，然后在所有的地方都使用这一个密码。



36.process ['prəʊses] n. 过程

What makes life difficult is that the process of facing and solving problems is a **painful** one.

生活难就难在要面对困难并解决它这一痛苦的过程。

37.speech [spi:tʃ] n. 演讲

Besides, the jokes and **humorous** stories that are used by the speaker have to relate directly to the topic of his speech.

另外，演讲中用到的笑话和幽默的故事必须和自己演讲的题目直接相关。



PART TWO - GRAMMAR



名词 及 冠词

一、名词

1) 名词的概念

名词表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。

如：person , phone , China , time

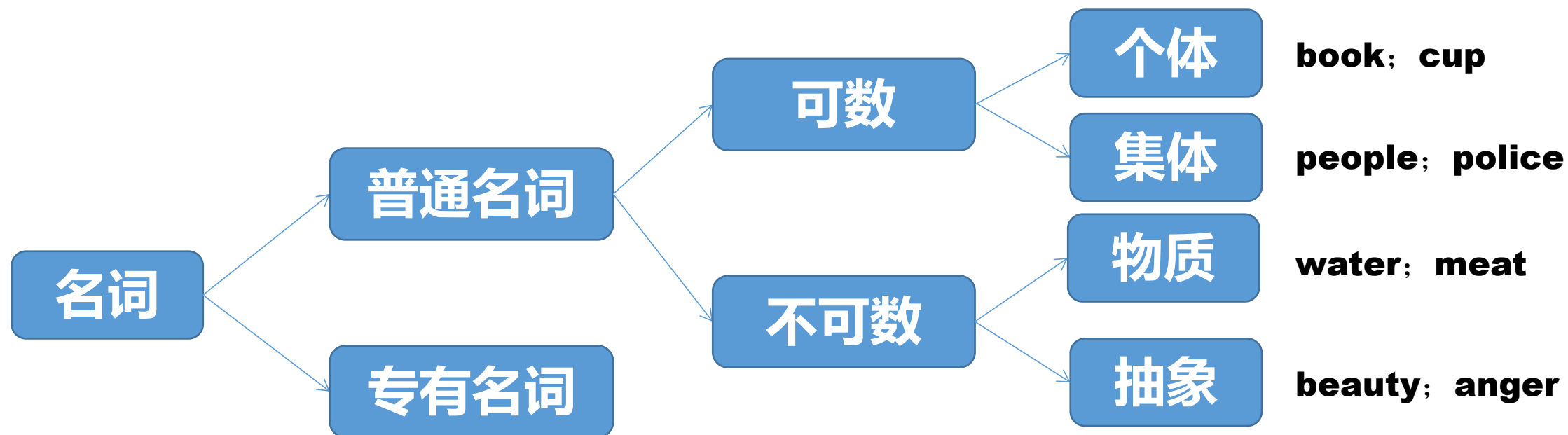


分分类

book; cup; people; police; House
beauty; anger; water; meat;
Peter; July; Monday; the White



名词家谱



Peter; July; Monday; the White House



2) 分类：

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词，

可数名词出现时，要么是复数名词，要么前面加限定词

不可数名词永远是单数形式。

1.He has **a** girlfriend. (他有一个女朋友。)

2.He has two girlfriends. (他有两个女朋友。)

3.I want **some** bread. (我想要一些面包。)



3) 用法

1. 名词作**主语**和**宾语**。

Knowledge is power. (知识就是力量。)

I love English. (我喜欢英语)

2. 名词可以作**定语**修饰名词

①说明被修饰名词的材料、用途、时间、地点、内容、类别等

②被修饰的名词变复数时，一般情况下，作定语用的名词不需要变为复数形式。

a diamond ring (一枚钻戒)

orange juice (橙汁)

English lessons (英语课)



元音字母 VS 辅音字母

a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z



4)名词变复数

1 . 加 “s” , 如map→maps , bag→bags等 ;

2 . 以-s , -sh , -ch , -x等结尾——加 “es” ,

如bus→buses , watch→watches等 ;

3 . 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词 , 变 y 为i加es , 如baby→babies等 ;

以元音字母 + y 结尾的名词变复数时 , 直接加s变复数 ,

如monkey→monkeys , holiday→holidays storey→storeys (楼层) ;

4 . 以o 结尾的名词变复数时 :

a) 加s的名词有 : photo→photos , piano→pianos , radio→radios , zoo→zoos 无生命

b) 辅音加-o结尾的加-es 如 : potato→potatoes tomato→tomatoes 有生命 (饿)

5 . 以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词变复数时 :

a) 加-s的名词有 :

belief→beliefs roof→roofs

safe→safes gulf→gulfs

b) 去掉f , fe 加ves的名词有 :

half→halves knife→knives

leaf→leaves wolf→wolves

wife→wives life→lives thief→thieves



thinking.....

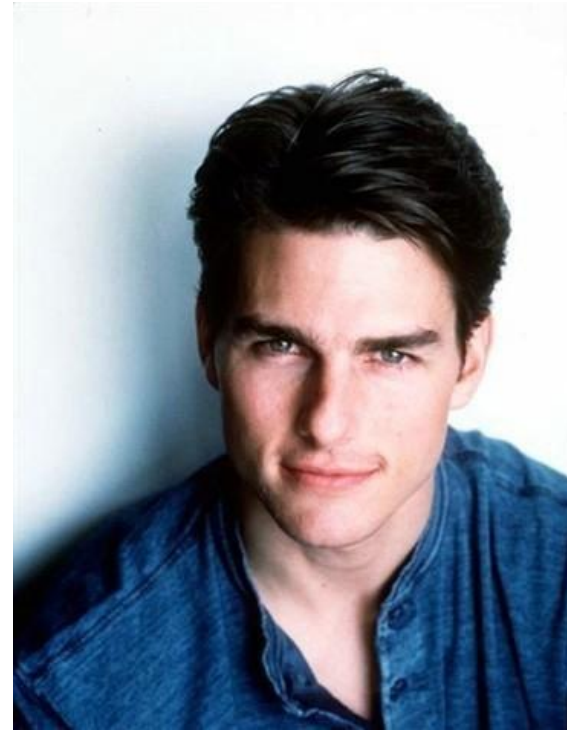
I fall in love with **a** boy.
I fall in love with **the** boy.

Do you want **an** apple?
Do you want **the** apple?



固定

I fall in love with **the** boy.



Do you want **the** apple?

不吃我减肥



二、冠词

1.冠词的概念

冠词是虚词，是名词的一种标志，它不能脱离名词独立存在，不能单独做句子成分，只能与后面的名词一起出现。

英语中的冠词有a/an 和the, a/an成为不定冠词，the成为定冠词。



2. 不定冠词构成的习惯短语

①与数量、时间、方式等有关的短语。

a bit(of) 有一点

a few 一些, 少量

a great deal 大量, 许多

a kind of 一种, 一类

a little 一点, 少许

a lot of 许多, 大量

a number of 一些, 许多

a good/great many 大量

a pair of 一双, 一副

a piece of 一个 (张、块等)

a quantity of 一些

a majority of 大多数

half an hour 半个小时

in a moment 立刻

once in a while 偶尔

once upon a time 从前

as a rule 通常

as a matter of fact 事实上

a moment ago 刚才

twice a week 每周两次

a day or two ago 一两天前

after a time 一段时间之后

after a while 一会儿后

for a time 暂时, 一度

at a high speed 高速地

with a smile 微笑着

all of a sudden 突然

as a result 因此

in a hurry 急匆匆地

in a word 总之



② 与动词构成搭配。

catch a cold 感冒

do a good deed 做好事

do sb a favour 帮某人忙

make a face 做鬼脸

make an effort 努力

make a living 谋生

make a mistake 犯错误

make an apology 道歉

pay a visit 拜访

have a gift for 对.....有天赋

have a good time 玩得高兴

take an interest in 对.....感兴趣

keep an eye on 照看, 密切注视

lend/ give sb. a hand. 给某人帮助

have a cold/headache 感冒/头疼



3.定冠词用法

①表示江河、海洋。

the Yellow River黄河 the Changiang River长江

the Hudson River哈得逊河 the Mediteranean Sea地中海

the Dead Sea死海

the Pacific Ocean太平洋

the Indian Ocean印度洋

the Atlantic Ocean大西洋

the Arctic Ocean北冰洋 the Caribbean Sea加勒比海

②表示海峡、海湾。

the English Channel英吉利海峡 the Gulf of Mexico墨西哥湾

③表示山脉、群岛。

the Tianshan Mountains 天山山脉 the Rocky Mountains 洛基山脉

the Alps阿尔卑斯山脉



④表示国家、地区或组织。

the United States of America 美国

the Middle East 中东

the Far East 远东

the United Kingdom 英国

the Security Council 安理会

the House of Commons 众议院

the Conservative Party 保守党

⑤表示机构、学校、建筑物。

the University of Cambridge 剑桥大学

the University of Washington 华盛顿大学

the British Museum 英国博物馆 the National Gallery 国家艺术馆

⑥表示报纸、杂志。

the New York Times 纽约时报 the Chicago Tribune 芝加哥论坛报

the Economist 经济学家杂志 the Times 泰晤士报

the Mirror 镜报 the Financial Times 金融时报

毛衣的保暖性是由它所使用的羊毛决定的。

How do you like the tea? 你觉得这茶怎么样?

Don't wait outside in the rain. 不要在外面站在雨中等。



4. 无冠词:

- 1) 物质 : plastic ; water ; wool
- 2) 抽象 : music ; life ; luck
- 3) 个体名词抽象化 : Where did you go to university ?
- 4) 季节月份日期
- 5) 一天的各个时辰:
dawn; daybreak; dusk; sunrise;
noon; midday; sunset; midnight
- 6) 三餐、球类
- 7) 学科语言
- 8) 人名地名国家名

记一记 : 一个人学三季抽象物质



诗和远方从脚下开始
在原地驻足还是去寻找
就在你的一念之间



PART THREE - QT



概括段落大意和补全句子

阅读长度为 400 字左右的短文，完成两项任务。概括段落大意考查学生宏观把握文章结构、概括段落大意的能力。补全句子考查学生定位查找关键信息的能力。
(六选五)



概括段落大意

解题步骤

Step1: 浏览题目

Step2: 阅读相关段落的首尾句，抓住段落的主题

Step3: 对比选项和段落，从而确定正确选项

解题技巧

1. 划掉已选择的选项
2. 先易后难：先做容易确定答案的题，再做答案不确定的。



Task 1 （2014年10月真题）

①You just found some good stuff on the Web for your science report. You copy a paragraph and paste it into your report. Then you continue your research. But you just made a big mistake. You committed plagiarism. Plagiarism is when you use someone else's words or ideas and pretend that they are yours. It's not allowed in school, college, or beyond.

16.Paragraph ①

- A.Purposeful plagiarism
- B.The cost of plagiarism
- C.The definition of plagiarism
- D.Accidental plagiarism
- E.Detecting plagiarism
- F.Avoiding plagiarism



Task 1 (2014年10月真题)

①You just found some good stuff on the Web for your science report. You copy a paragraph and paste it into your report. Then you continue your research. But you just made a big mistake. You committed plagiarism. **Plagiarism is when you use someone else's words or ideas and pretend that they are yours.** It's not allowed in school, college, or beyond.

16.Paragraph ①

- A.Purposeful plagiarism
- B.The cost of plagiarism
- C.The definition of plagiarism**
- D.Accidental plagiarism
- E.Detecting plagiarism
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Task 1 (2014年10月真题)

②The word "plagiarism" comes from Latin. It means stealing a person's ideas. But it's not always easy to tell what is plagiarism and what is not. Sometimes, it's accidental. You really intended to do your own work, yet ended up with some sentences that sound just like something you've read.

17.Paragraph ②

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Task 1 (2014年10月真题)

③ Though plagiarism can be accidental, it's sometimes done on purpose. That's just being lazy. By copying whole paragraphs from different places, you don't have to spend the time thinking about the subject, gathering your own thoughts about it, and then putting them into original words. Cut, paste, and you're done.

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- B.The cost of plagiarism
- ~~C.The definition of plagiarism~~
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19.Paragraph ④

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- B.The cost of plagiarism
- C.~~The definition of~~ plagiarism
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20.Paragraph ⑤

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- ~~D.Accidental plagiarism~~
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补全句子

解题步骤

1. 阅读题目
2. 根据语法综合知识排除选项
3. 寻找关键词回归定位, 找出题目在原文中的出处
4. 对比原文和剩余选项, 确定正确答案



解题技巧

1. 补全句子其实就是细节题
2. 注意原文重现和同义替换



Task 2 (2014年10月真题)

① You just found some good stuff on the Web for your science report. You copy a paragraph and **paste** it into your report. Then you continue your research. But you just made a big mistake. You committed plagiarism. Plagiarism is when you use someone else's words or ideas and pretend that they are yours. It's not allowed in school, college, or beyond.

21. You commit plagiarism when you _____.

- A. you will be punished
- B. you have great ideas
- C. quote you in their reports
- D. take others' ideas as yours
- E. save you much time
- F. you plagiarize or not



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22.Sometimes it is hard to tell whether _____.

- A.you will be punished
- B.you have great ideas
- C.quote you in their reports
- ~~D.take others' ideas as yours~~
- E.save you much time
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23. Copying whole paragraphs can _____.

- A. you will be punished
- B. you have great ideas
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24. Once caught for plagiarism, _____.

- A. you will be punished
- B. you have great ideas
- C. quote you in their reports
- D. ~~take others' ideas as yours~~
- E. ~~save you much time~~
- F. ~~you plagiarize or not~~



Task 2 (2014年10月真题)

④ Most schools are pretty strict about plagiarism. **If you're caught, your graduation will be delayed or worse.** At the very least, you're probably going to fail the assignment. When you're older and in college, some schools will kick out students who plagiarize. When you're kicked out of one college, it can be hard to get into another.

24. Once **caught** for **plagiarism**, _____.

A. you will be punished

B. you have great ideas

C. quote you in their reports

~~D. take others' ideas as yours~~

~~E. save you much time~~

~~F. you plagiarize or not~~



Task 2 (2014年10月真题)

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25.If you publish something great, people may _____.

- ~~A.you will be punished~~
- B.you have great ideas
- C.quote you in their reports
- ~~D.take others' ideas as yours~~
- ~~E.save you much time~~
- ~~F.you plagiarize or not~~



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PART FOUR - EXC



Those Who Ride on Two Wheels

In the United States there are six **million** tennis players and twelve million golfers. These **figures** would not surprise most people. But many would **be surprised to** learn that twenty million Americans ride motorcycles (摩托车). Few people realize that motorcycling is fast becoming one of America's most popular sports.

According to the Cycle News, many kinds of people enjoy motorcycling. They **include** black people and white people, businessmen, professionals, and **blue-collar** workers. Among them, about 55% are businessmen, 3% are in the **professions** and 9% in government service.

Such information is offered by the Cycle News in the hope of improving the general public's impression of the sport. The public has tended to believe that all **motorcyclists** (骑摩托车的人) are wild and lawless young men.



There are several things about motorcycling that the average **citizen** dislikes. A motorcyclist's appearance has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists often look dirty; in fact, they are dirty. On the road, there is little to protect them from mud. For **practical** (实际的) reasons, they often dress in old clothing which looks much less **respectable** (值得尊敬的) than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason, motorcyclists usually wear dark colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they **are** sometimes **suspected** of having bad natures.

Probably motorcycles themselves also produce anger and fear. They are noisy, though some trucks are even **noisier**. But trucks are acceptable because they **perform** (执行; 完成) a needed service. Motorcycles, on the other hand, make an uncomfortable noise just to give their riders pleasure. Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.

Yet as motorcycling becomes more and more common, it will be interesting to see how people in general feel about the sport. Perhaps it will someday become as "respectable" as tennis or golf.



1. Some people **dislike** the motorcycle **because** it is _____.

- A、noisy
- B、heavy
- C、costly
- D、illegal



1. Some people dislike the motorcycle because it is _____.

A、noisy

B、heavy

C、costly

D、illegal

Motorcycles, on the other hand, make an uncomfortable **noise** just to give their riders pleasure.

Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.



2. According to the Cycle News, **over half** of the motorcyclists are_____.

- A、 black people
- B、 white People
- C、 businessmen
- D、 professionals



According to the Cycle News, over half of the motorcyclists are_____.

- A、 black people
- B、 white People
- C、 businessmen
- D、 professionals

Among them, **about 55% are businessmen**, 3% are in the **professions** and 9% in government service.





啊 ~ 你好恶心啊

3.The Cycle News **wants to**_____.

- A、 make motorcyclists **lawful** （合法的） citizens
- B、 improve the image of motorcycling
- C、 **persuade** （说服，劝说） people to buy motorcycles
- D、 raise the **status** （地位） of blue-collar workers



The Cycle News wants to_____.

- A、 make motorcyclists lawful citizens
- B、 improve the image (印象) of motorcycling
- C、 persuade people to buy motorcycles
- D、 raise the status of blue-collar workers

原文： Such information is offered by the Cycle News in the hope of improving the general public's impression of the sport.



4. According to the text, more and more **Americans like**_____.

A、 playing tennis

B、 playing golf

C、 motorcycling

D、 car-racing



According to the text, more and more Americans like_____.

- A、 playing tennis
- B、 playing golf
- C、 **motorcycling**
- D、 car-racing

原文： Few people realize that motorcycling is fast becoming one of America's **most popular** sports.



5. Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because_____.

- A、 they want to be respectable
- B、 they want to be impressive
- C、 the colors look different
- D、 the colors suit their sport



Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because_____.

- A、 they want to be respectable
- B、 they want to be impressive
- C、 the colors look different
- D、 the colors suit their sport

原文： On the road, there is little to protect them from mud. For **practical** （实际的） reasons, they often dress in old clothing which looks much less **respectable** （值得尊敬的） than the clothing of people who ride in cars.



Mind Your Manners

In England recently three **foreigners** came to a bus stop and waited. About five minutes later, the bus they wanted came along. They were just going to get on when **suddenly** there was a loud noise behind them. People rushed onto the bus and tried to push them **out of the way**. Someone shouted at them. The bus **conductor** (售票员, 指挥者) came rushing down the stairs to see what all the trouble was about. The three foreigners **seem all at sea** (茫然不知; 迷惑) and looked **embarrassed**. No one had told them about the British custom of lining up for a bus that the first person who arrives at the bus stop is the first person to get on the bus.

ps: bandmaster ['bænd,mɑ:stə; -mæs-]n. 军乐队(或管弦乐队、马戏团乐队的)首席(或指挥)

Learning the language of a country isn't **enough**. If you want to have a pleasant visit, find out **as much as possible** about the manners and customs of your host country. You will **probably** (大概地) be surprised just how different they can be from your own. A visitor to India would do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. The left hand is supposed to be used for washing yourself. Also in India, you might see a man shaking his head at another to show that he doesn't agree. But in many parts of India, a shake of the head means agreement. Nodding your head when you are given a drink in Bulgaria[bʌl'gɛəriə] will most probably leave you thirsty. In that country, you shake your head to mean "yes" and nod means "no".





At a meal in countries on the Arabic Peninsula (阿拉伯半岛), you will find that your glass is **repeatedly** (adv. 反复地; 再三地) refilled as soon as you drink up. If you think that you have had enough, you should take the cup or glass in your hand and give it a little shake from side to side or place your hand over the top.

In Europe, it is quite usual to cross your legs when you are sitting and talking to someone even at an important meeting. Doing this in Thailand, however, could bring about trouble. Also, you should try to **avoid touching** the head of an adult. It's just not done in Thailand.



1. In **England**, people_____.

A、 needn't wait long for buses

B、 don't like **line-jumpers**

C、 don't **look down on**(看不起; 轻视; 蔑视) foreigners

D、 don't like talking loudly



1. In England, people ____ B ____.

A、 needn't wait long for buses

B、 don't like line-jumpers

C、 don't look down on foreigners

D、 don't like talking loudly

原文： No one had told them about the **British custom** of **lining up** for a bus

that the first person who arrives at the bus stop is the first person to get on the bus.



2.To have a pleasant trip in **India**, you need to_____.

A、 remember its **customs** (n. 海关; 风俗)

B、 find a good tour guide

C、 learn India **language**

D、 be polite to others



2.To have a pleasant trip in **India**, you need to__A__.

A、 remember its **customs** (n. 海关; 风俗)

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C、 learn India **language**

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If you want to have a pleasant visit, **find out as much as possible** about the manners and customs of your host country. You will **probably** (大概地) be surprised just how different they can be from your own. **A visitor to India** would do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. The left hand is supposed to be used for washing



3.You want to have another drink **in Bulgaria**, you need to_____.

- A、 take the cup in your hand
- B、 nod your head to the waiter
- C、 shake the cup from side to side
- D、 shake your head to the waiter



3. You want to have another drink in Bulgaria, you need to__ D .

- A、 take the cup in your hand
- B、 nod your head to the waiter
- C、 shake the cup from side to side
- D、 **shake your head to the waiter**



Nodding your head when you are given a drink in Bulgaria[bʌl'gɛəriə] will most probably leave you thirsty. In that country, you **shake your head to mean "yes" and nod means "no"**.



4. Which of the following **statements** (陈述句) is NOT TRUE?

- A、 One may be surprised to see the cultural differences when **abroad** (adv. 在国外; 到海外 adj. 往国外的 n. 海外; 异国).
- B、 Shaking one's head means disagreement in many parts of India.
- C、 It's OK to cross your leg at an important meeting in Europe.
- D、 It's impolite to touch a person's head in Thailand.



4. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?

- A、 One may be surprised to see the cultural differences when abroad.
- B、 Shaking one's head means disagreement in many parts of India.**
- C、 It's OK to cross your leg at an important meeting in Europe.
- D、 It's impolite to touch a person's head in Thailand.

正确答案： B

Also in India, you might see a man shaking his head at another to show that he doesn't agree. But in many parts of India, a shake of the head means agreement.



5.The three foreigners at the bus stop_____.

- A、 made a loud noise
- B、 rushed onto the bus
- C、 **pushed**（推） others down the bus
- D、 failed to know the custom
pull(拉)



5.The three foreigners at the bus stop__D__.

A、 made a loud noise

B、 rushed onto the bus

C、 pushed others down the bus

D、 failed to know the custom

正确答案： D

No one had told them about the British custom of lining up for a bus that the first person who arrives at the bus stop is the first person to get on the bus.



Henry Ford

Many people believe Henry Ford invented the **automobile** (汽车). But Henry Ford did not start to build his first car until 1896. That was eleven years after two Germans developed the world's first automobile. Many people believe Henry Ford **invented**¹ the **production** line that moved a car's parts to the worker, instead of making the worker move to the parts. That is not true, either. Many factory owners used methods of this kind before Ford. What Henry Ford did was to use other people's ideas and make them better. And he made the whole factory a moving production line.

In the early days of the automobile, almost every car maker **raced** his cars. It was the best way of **gaining**² public notice. Henry Ford decided to build a racing car. Ford's most famous race was his first one. It was also the last race in which he drove the car himself.

Ps:1.invent 英 [ɪn'vent] 美 [ɪn'vent] vt. 发明 ; 创造 ; 虚构 inventorn. 发明家 ; [专利] 发明人 ; 创造者

2.gain 英 [geɪn] 美 [ɡen] n. 增加 ; 利润 ; 收获 vt. 获得 ; 增加 ; 赚到 vi. 增加 ; 获利 no pain no gain



The race was in 1901, at a field near Detroit. All of the most famous cars had **entered**, but only two were left: the Winton and Ford's. The Winton was famous for its **speed**. Most people thought the race was over /before it began. The Winton took an early lead. But halfway through the race, it began to lose power. Ford started to gain. And near the end of the race, he took the **lead**³. Ford won the race and defeated the Winton. His name appeared in newspapers and he became well-known all over the United States.

Within（在...之内） weeks of the race, Henry Ford formed a new automobile company. In 1903, a doctor in Detroit bought the first car from the company. That sale was the beginning of Henry Ford's dream. Ford said, "I will build a motor car for the great mass of people. It will be large enough for the family, but small enough for one person to operate and care for. It will be built of the best materials. It will be built by the best men to be employed. And it will be built with the simplest plans that modern engineering can produce.

3.lead n. 领导；铅；导线；榜样vt. 领导；致使；引导；指挥vi. 领导；导致
adj. 带头的；最重要的

4.within 英 [wɪð'in] 美 [wɪ'ðɪn] prep. 在...之内 adv. 在内部 n. 里面



1. Henry Ford invented the production line method.
2. Henry Ford joined the car race to make his car known by public.
3. Henry Ford raced his car himself only once all his life.
4. Henry Ford formed a new automobile company in 1901.
5. Henry Ford produced cars of the lowest price in the world.
6. Henry Ford built the world's first automobile.
7. The Ford was much safer than the Winton.
8. Many people thought Ford would win the race.
9. Millions of people were excited about the race.
10. Ford led the race from the very beginning of the race.

A. True B. False C. Not Given



1. Henry Ford **invented** the production line method. B
2. Henry Ford joined the car race to make his car **known by public**. A
3. Henry Ford raced his car himself **only once** all his life. A
4. Henry Ford formed a new automobile company **in 1901**. A
5. Henry Ford produced cars of the lowest **price** in the world. C
6. Henry Ford built the world's **first automobile**. B
7. The Ford was much **safer than** the Winton. C
8. Many people thought **Ford would win** the race. B
9. **Millions of people** were **excited** about the race. C
10. Ford **led** the race from the **very beginning** of the race. B

A. True B. False C. Not Given



it's easy
if you **try.**

世界在你的身体里面

没有天生的强者
一个人只有站在悬崖边的时候
才会真正坚强起来

don't give up

struggle for dream!

为了梦想奋斗!

只要學不死，
就往死裡學